SUNDAY MORNING, OCTOBER 3, 1858.

### CONFERENCES OF GERMAN SOCIETIES.

Protection of Emigrants-Castle Garden rious Letters from the West-Political Intrigues-Prostitution on Board the Ships-Petition for a New Law Against Misdeof American Hailroads in Europe, &c., &c. Numerous complaints against the treatment of passen-gers on board the steamers and sailing vessels from Liv-

pool, London, Havre, Antwerp, and even Hamburg and Bremen, induced the Board of Directors of the German most wealthy citizens, to call a conference together of all the existing German societies throughout the United States. Their purpose consists in publishing all the defects connected with the emigrant business, and to obtain, if possible, a new act from the present Congress a

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The conference met on Friday, October 1, at Pytha goras Hall, Caral street. Mr. Schumacher, Sr., of Baitimore, was elected President; Mr. Jellinghaus, of New York, Vice President; and Messrs. Fersenheim and Degreek, of New Jersey, Secretaries. After a short pre-liminary meeting the members of the conference paid a visit to Castle Garden, which establishment they inspected in all its details, expressing their high satisfaction with that institution for the protection of emigrants.

On Saturday morning, at haif-past ten o'clock, they reassembled at Pythagoras Hall, when several curious letters, received from different States of the Union, were read, at the beginning of the meeting. New Orleans and Galveston excuse themselves by stating that the yellow fever is raging there still with such vehemence that it was utterly impossible to gather a meeting in order to elect delegates, but they promise to support New York in all their measures. Boston writes, the Hulfs Verent hopes that there will be something done more serious than before for the greater protection of passengers on board the steamers and other vessels. St. Paul, Manesota, does not send a delegate, but asks the favor to be represented by a substitute of New York. St. Louis had elected one delegate who promised to be in New York on its October, but had not yet arrived to-day. Charleston sent in a very caustic letter. It says, though there were many emigrant protective laws in existence, the stream of emigration will never turn towards such an unfortunate and unhealthy country as South Carolina. They joined the laws to the letter, but but the letter has arrived without those precious laws. Miwaakis presents also some very carious excuses. It announces that they were obliged to dissoive their Association for the Assistance of Enigrants and the Poor at Large, since it was

rage new settlers to embark for this great and the country. Besides these vicissitudes, secret agents, literary quacks and recently a German paper, the Allgemeine Auswanderungs Zeitung, of Rudolstadt, are calumnianing daily the United States, for the purpose of diverting the stream of emigration from our shores towards South America, Brazil and other countries where the Europeans hitherto have never returned but with empty pockets and without a shirt on their backs; whilst here, in this country, every laborer gets good wages and is able to make his fortune. Well, gentlemen, in the name and with the full consent of the New York Board of Directors of the German Society, I beg to submit to you the following propositions:—

New York Board otherectors of the German Society, I beg to submit to you the following propositions:—

1. To publish a treatise in which an impartial descrip-tion of the different countries of the United States is given, with full particulars in geological, physical, agricultural and other respects; thus enabling the emigrant to learn where to settle best, according to his propensities.

2. To work for the suppression of all booking offices in Europe for the interior of America.

3. To sign a petition to Congress asking several new shipping regulations, amengst which we only enume-rate:—

Circinnati may want a thousand hands—to-more may throw them in the streets. Let us, there-e cautious in publishing an apology for any part of

with it. Wallace proposed to exhor the directors of rail.

Mr. Wallach proposed to exhor the directors of rail roads in America, no more to accredit agents to Europe for the sale of tickets, also, to invite the consuls of the silferent foreign countries to co-operation. He transmitted a manuscript on the matter.

Mr. JELINUALSE observed—denoral Cass would long aghave used his high influence for suppressing this traffic inforeign countries, but the Secretary of State has been be slegged with so many calumnies against Castle Garden—the only place where emigrants ought to be provided with lickets—that he does not know who is right or wrong, and let the matter sleep in his portfolio.

Messrs. Schwacker, Firm, Eschwacker and others seconded the efforts of the New York Board; whereupout the Conference

Messra. Schomacker, First, Eschenara and others seconded the efforts of the New York Board; whereupon the Conference
Resolved—1. To publish in the newspapers throughout the whole country, as well as in Europe, warnings against buying tekets for the interior of the United States.

2. To confer with the different American railroad companies on the suppression of all booking places in Europe.

3. To ask the intervention of the Executive power at Washington for the purpose of inducing the foreign congustand annual andors to exert themselves in favor of this suppression of the booking system where it still exists, (France, Great Britain, Belgium, Switzerland, partly, Baden, Wurtemberg, &c., &c.)
Unanimously adopted.
The Conference entered then the flurd point, viz: a petion to Congfess for better protection of enigrants: first, ing their worage on the high seas, secondly, during its passage into the interior of the United States.

It. June Bunt, of New York, presented here a memofron a gentleman formerly clerk or chief of the Eng.

grant department in the office of Mayor Wood (Ludwig Semler, if we are not mistaken). This memorial insists upon the establishment of—1. Referees (Schiedes-Gerichte), composed of the District Attorney, Mayor, &c.; 2. Assurances of luggage; 3. Good medical treatment on board the ships; 4. No more cooking and baking by the passengers on board; 5. No interference of the crew with the passengers on board; 5. No interference of the crew with the passengers; 6. Separation of sexes; 7. Separation : a tionalities, if possible; 8. Inspection by nobody but the captain and the doctor; 9. Light and fumigating under special superintendence; 10. Improved ventilation; 11. No more luggage in the steerage, &c., &c.

The memorialist states that there exists already plenty of laws for the protection of emigrants, but they are all in the hands of our Custom House officers, consequently nothing else but a dead letter. There are laws of 1819, 1825, 1855, &c.; yet we do not see them executed. The Commissioners ought to send somebody at Quarantine ou board the ship, with instruction to ask the passengers themselves if they were well treated on the high seas.

Mr. JELINGHAUS-—We are certainly very glad to receive information and advice from any experienced gentleman, but our wishes and desires ought to be more logically framed. Let us take that project for our guide which Mr. Bevlin the other day has worked out by order of the commissioners of Emigration. Messes. Seward in the Senate, and John Cochrane in the House, have promised all their efforts for the success of these new ship régulations. They are entitled "An act to amend an act o March 3, 1855," and insist upon—1. Separation of the saxes. 2. A fine of \$10 per dead passenger. 3. Compel shipowners and captains to bocome answerable for los luggage. That will do for the present. Let us only add some facts in order to get the captains thoroughly responsible. The United States, as much as an other country, have a right to look out that their immigrants are arriving here in a healthy a

points. In other terms, they will never succeed it they ask too much of foreign powers and shipping houses at once.

Mr. Jellinghaus persisted in completely reforming the shipping regulations; he gave terrible details of demoralization on the high seas. Baughters of respectable parents are seduced and violated by captains and mates. Even from Castle Garden they fetch the girls back on board their ships to perpetrate their infamous conduct. Go to Ward's Island, and count there how many girls have become mothers during their passage. These officers seduce and demoralize first, and self their victime afterwards to brethel house keepers. Many of the captains and shipowhers are no better than runners—Day, even worse.

Mr. Schimacher, President of the Conference, (with haudeur)—I protest against such comparison.

Jelius Berlin—Could you but pass an hour on board of certain ships, you would be horrified at the scenes which there are performed. In bright daylight, in the presence of fathers, mothers and little children, acts of a most lastivious and revolting nature are committed. Every week, every day, we receive information of facts which you in Maryland do not dream of.

The Prosident—Well, I have not been in the old country since thirty years.

errs, which took place here on the 13th inst., that both oppresentatives and senators addressed the president and as house from their sexts without rising, and, what is corse, at times hair a dozen perhaps speaking at once, at times hair a dozen perhaps speaking at once, and this on an important public occasion, the a public sesion, there being several hundred spectators in the galerics, and long after the house had been called to order. fow this is not in unison with the late governmental resums in this country; if this is a custom, I should say ith Hannlet, that "it is a custom more honored in the reach than the observance," is should be reformed altowher. I publish this, as the Henaud is much read here, and I do it not to ridicule but to amend, "as surgeous cometimes cut beyond the wound to make the cure comistic."

the." Chances at the close of the bolse, or bourse, to-day were

The Fall Campaign.

(ASS MEETING IN THE FIRST WARD IN PAVOR OF GENERAL WALBRIDGE FOR CONGRESS—LARGEGUATHERING OF THE DEMOCRACY—SPECIES OF GOVERNOR
PRICE, GENERAL WALBRIDGE AND OTHERS—HEER-ING AND OTHER ENTHUSIASM, ETC.

The democracy of the First ward turned out on Mor day evening in great force. They assembled in response to a call from the friends of General Hiram Walbridge large platform was erected on the south side of the o'clock it was illuminated by transparencies, and overhung by one larger than the rest, displaying in hug

## GENERAL HIRAM WALBRIDGE

Association marched in procession to the platform, headed by Robinson's Brass Band, and bearing transparencies. torches and banners. Upon their arrival they gave three

husiastic manner.

General Walbridge acknowledged the compliment with the first speaker was introduced. He was Gov. Price, of New Jersey. After expressing his highest approval of the node they had adopted to express their sentiments and oint out the man whom they would desire to represent here in the council of the nation, he spoke of Genera There were three enthusiastic cheers given at the con-clusion of the speech, and they were succeeded

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Oct. 2 -C. A. Robert vs. the Bark Yuba, her carge and reight.-This is an appeal in an action on a bottomry of the bark Yuba. There are many points of interest in-volved in the smit, which comes before the appellate court on the case presented in the District Court, and also

ACCOUNT REMOVAL OF COTTON-THE STEAMER SUSQUERANNA. The Commissioners of Health met at the usual h

place yesterday—the Mayor presiding.

The Mayor presented a bill from Daniel E. Sickles, for his services at Washington, while endeavoring to secure

the use of the government warehouses for the Quarantine

South, from Savannah, were permitted to be conveyed on lighters on Monday next, to the bark Canson, for Antwerp, now lying at pier 5, North river.

Seventy-one bales of cotton from the steamer James Adger, from Charleston, were also permitted to come to the city on Monday next.

The brig Mary Anna, from Trinidad to Cohe.

Adger, from Charleston, were also permitted to come to the city on Monday next.

The brig Mary Anna, from Trinidad de Cuba, was permitted to come up in eight days after discharging cargo.

131 bales of cotton by the steamer Montgomery, from Savannah, now at Quarantine, were allowed to be transhipped to Philadelphia.

The steamer Star of the South will be permitted to come up after discharging cargo and furnigation.

Permission was granted to bring eighteen bales of cotton from the Laura Gertrude, and now on the barge Southerner, to the city, on Monday.

The Deputy Health Officer reported that the steamer Huntsville had arrived from Savannah, and asking fo advice how to act. The communication was laid on the table.

The same officer reported that there were no vessels at lower quarantine at present, with the exception of the United States steam frigate Susquehannah. It was resolved that the Susquehannah be allowed to proceed next Monday.

The plans for building at West Point will be laid before the Commissioners of Emigration and Hoard of Health as soon as completed. Adjourned.

THE POLITICIAN'S MANUAL.-This is the title of a neat little brochure, in pocket form, which has just been pub-

man.

The marriage of Marshal Canrobert with the widow of the Duke de Sotemayor is confidently spoken of.

Robert Peel is one of the lions in Paris at present.

An American gentleman, of a respectable family, is serving as a Lieutenant in the Wurtemberg army. The Ring of Wurtemberg, although 80 years of age, is said to be still as active a soldier as he was forty-five years ago. The Queen of Spain arrived on the 6th September at Corunta. It is believed that as soon as she reaches Madrid the O'Donnell administration will be dissolved. Thomas Trenor, Esq., American Consul at Valencia, died on the 6th at the Springs of Panticesa, near the French Religious Intelligence. CITY CHURCHES.

In the Trinity M. E. church, Thirty fourth street, near Eighth avenue, Rev. J. P. Durbin, D. D., will deliver discourse to young men, this evening, on "Christian lat-

street Baptist church, one door west of Fifth avenue, this norning and evening.

Rev. Robert G. Dickson, paster of the Protestant Episco pal Mission church, Clinton Hall, Astor place, will deliver two sermons to-day, morning and evening.

Divine service will be held, as usual, in the North Dutch

Presbyterian church, Fiftieth street, near Eighth avenue

Public worship will be held this morning in the New Jo rusalem church (Swedenborgian), at Lyrique Hall, 765

ject of the "Lord's Prayer," this morning, at the Atho-neum, corner of Clinton and Atlantic streets, Brooklyn. In the Bleecker street Universalist church, corner Bleecker and Downing streets, Rev. N. M. Gaylord, of

Boston, will preach this morning and evening. Rev. Edward Anthon, assistant minister of St. Mark's church, will preach this evening in the Memorial church, corner of Hammond street and Waverley place.

New York and Brooklyn will be held to-day at the Allen street M. E. church. The exercises will be as follows:-At 814 o'clock A. M. a love feast; at 1014 preaching by Rev. H. M. Harmer, of Baltimore; at 2½ o'clock P. M. the Secretary's report will be read, and addresses delivered by Rev. T. T. Tasker, of Philadelphia, Rev. Mr. Cluet, of Troy, and a member of the Association; and at 7 P. M. ad-dresses, not to exceed ten minutes each, from local preachers from different parts of the country.

DEDICATION OF THE MORTUARY CHURCH AT CAL-

To day the interesting and imposing ceremony of dedicating the mortuary church at Calvary Cemetery will take place. The church, which is an exceed ingly bandsome structure of the Gothic order, and is capable of holding about 1,000 persons, stands on and has just been completed under the direction of the resident chaplain, Rev. Mr. Henessy. In accordance with the assurance of St. Paul that it is "a holy and wholesome thought to pray for the dead, that they may be loceed from their sins," it is customary with Catholics to have the burial service read by a clergyman at the grave before the remains are deposited in the earth. Previously, this ceremony had to be performed at Calvary in the open air, but, henceforth, the dead will be placed in a catafalque in front of the altar of the mortsary church, where the burial service will be performed. It is unnecessary to add that the dedication of a church to the service of God according to the Catholic ritual is one of the mest solemn and important of all the rites of that faith. The ceremonial will take place at 10½ o'clock on Sunday morning, and there will no doubt be a very large attendance. The tackets have been put at fifty cents, and the receipts are to be devoted to the resident chaplain, whose overflowing charity to the poor bas left him in a position to render such an offering most desirable. and has just been completed under the direction of the

lowing charity to the poor has left him in a position to render such an offering most desirable.

Calvary Cemetery is the great depository of the Catholic dead of all nations in the vicinity of New York. It contains within the limits now enclosed and in use about ility two acres, but its entire dimensions cover 119 acres. It was open for burist in 1848, and within the ten years which have since clapsed 100,000 persons have been interred there. The average burials are at about the rate of 10,000 a year, one fourth of which number are buried free of charge. These, of course, come from the walks of the poor who cannot afford to purchase the few feet of earth destined for their instructing place.

The trustees of the cemetery also take charge of the remains of those Catholics who die in our hospitals and public institutions without friends, and pay the expenses of interment in Calvary.

of interment in Calvary.

If the weather to day should prove favorable the crowds assembled to witness this grand coremonial of the dedication of the new church will undoubtedly be im-

Professor Henry Fowler, of Rochester, was ordained by the Preebytery of Cayaga, and installed paster of the Second Presbyterian church of Auburn, N. Y., on Thurs-day, the 16th uit.

day, the 16th uit.

Rev. B. E. Be Costa was ordained to the hely order of Priests by Right Rev. Bishop Eastburn, in Charlestown, Mass., on the 29th oil.

Rev. E. P. Thwing, of Boston, was ordained over the St Lawrence street church, Fortland, Me., on the 20 uit. Rev. T. R. Howlett was, on the 23d uit, ordained as pastor of the Baptist church of New Brunawick, N. J. Mr. H. is a recent graduate of Madisen University and Theological Society.

The ordination of the Rev. G. E. Freeman, of Rangor Seminary, over the First Congregational Church and So-ciety at Manchester, will take place on Tuesday, Oct. 5.

The Episcopal church in Philadelphia, of which the late

Portland, Me., to this the variancy value of by the decease of Rev. Dr. Tyng.

Rev. A. D. Stowell, late of Union Theological Sembarry,
New York, having had a call to settle over the Congregational church in Woodbridge, Conn., has accepted.

Rev. Henry M. Dennisor, rector of St. Peter's (Episco-pal) church, Charleston, S. C., died of yellow fever on the 28th ult. He was a native of Pennsylvania, graduated at the Episcopal Theological Seninary in Fairfax county, Va., and married a daughter of ex-Frendent Tyler. He for-merly officiated in Brooklyn, New York, and Louisville, Ky.

merly officiated in Brooklyn, New York, and Louisville, Ky.

The Rev. Reuben Fost, D. D., paster of the Circular Church of Charleston, S. C., died on the 24th ult., at his residence in that city, of yellow fever. He was in his sixty seventh year, and had completed twenty-one years in the pastorate of the church and congregation which now mourn his departure. Reuben Fest was born on the 17th of Janeary, 1792, in Cornwall, a small town near Middle-bury, Yt. In 1814 he graduated in the university of his native State, at Middle-bury, then under the presidency of the Rev. Henry Davis, D. D., and proceeded to a theological course in the seminary at Princeton, N. J., under the unition of the Rev. Arch'd Alexander, D. D., and Samuel Miller, D. D. He received ordination in July, 1819, and at the same time installation as patter of the Presbyterian church in Washington, D. C., in which charge he continued until February, 1836, discharging at one period the functions of chaptain to the United States Senate, when he accepted the pastorate of the church at Charleston.

Rev. James Elliot, a minister of fifty years standing.

Rev. James Elliot, a minister of fifty years standing, died at Monmouth, Ill., August 17, aged seventy years.

Rev. T. B. Wilson, paster of the Presbyterian church at Xenia, Ohio, died at Camoun berg, Pa., last week. The Rev. Wm. P. Colonna died at Smithfield, Va., a few

days since.

Rev. Thomas C. Hayes, a member of the Virginia Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church South, died in Baltimore on the 27th uit.

Rev. Stephen Lovell, Methodist minister of Boston, and at one time chapiain of the House of Correction, died on the 25th uit.

A Reman Catholic bouse of worship is to be built this fall in Marbiehead, Mass., at the corner of Rowland and Prospect streets. The bendation wall is already built. It is expected the house will be ready for occupancy in Be-

monies.

MISCELLANEOUS.

A council of Baptist churches, at Gloverstown, N. Y., have decided that a man cannot be both a Christian and a Free Maron.

At a meeting of the State Association, on the 8th ult., it was ascertained that there were forty four churches and 1.316 members in Manesota.

Rev. W. B. Mack has been appointed by the North Illinois Conference of the Methodist Protestant church superntendent of the Chicago mission.

The Unitarian Autumnial Convention will commence in Salem, Mass., on Tuesday evening, Oct. 12, when a sermion will be delivered by Rev. Wm. H. Channing, of Liverpool, England.

We learn from the Washington (Pa.) Reporter that at the late commencement of Washington College, in that place, the degree of Poctor of Divinity was conferred on Rev. Cyrus Dickson, pastor of the Westminnter (Presbyterian) church, in Baltimore, and on-Sev. Loyal Young, of Butler, Pa.

# THE CHAMPON Row Boar OF THE LANSE.—The long talked of march between the Lady Putman float Club of

Chicago, and the Shakspere Rowing Club of Toronto, hav-Chicago, and the Shakspere Rowing Club of Toronto, baving been satisfactorily settled, the race will take place at Detroit, on the 13th of October next, in four-cared boats, for a purse of one thousand dollars and the champion flag—which is now held by the Lady Futman Club. A forfiel of \$250 has been deposited, and articles of agreement signed. A close and excitage ont at a expected, as the merits of both cream are well known, and the boats to be used on the occasion are, probably, the fastest craft ever constructed in this country. The one to be used by the Canadians is a choice out of four constructed by a well known builder. The Chicago Club will pull a boat bould in this city. The race was postponed from the 6th, as previously announced, to the 13th, as the 6th is election day at Teronto. ARRIVAL OF THE CATAWBA AT CHARLESTON—AGENTS OF SANTA ANNA EN ROUTE TO VERA CEUZ FROM ST. THOMAS—PLENTY OF GOLD AND FREE GEORGE DON MIGUEL DE EMBIL AGAIN IN GUELE-THE BRIGS NANCY AND PERKINS-SU By the arrival of the United States mail steamship Caawba at Charleston, S. C., we have files and letters from Havana dated on the 24th of September.

## OUR HAVANA CORRESPONDENCE.

HAVANA, Sept. 24, 1859.

Arrivol of Mexicons from England for Vera Crus-Santa Anna's Prospects Improving-His Agents and Gold-Weether and Crops-Sugar Markets, Preights and Eschange Rates-Health Report.

The British West India royal mail steamer Solent, Lewis commander, entered this port from St. Thomas evening of the 21st, with Southampton mails to the 20

Several passengers, of former Mexican and Santa Anna fame, were on their way to Vera Cruz, on a secret mission triot-leeders. They had interviews on shore with several Mexicans and Spanish efficials, including the son of his

serene Highness. Their names were not at my dispo-sal, for want of time, but they were not of much conse-quence, as they belong to the powder-food class, to be known hereafter.

The Solent left this morning for Vera Crus and Tam-

The Soient left this morning for vera true and pice.

We are quiet, as you are advised.

We to be crops.

Sugar market quiet; buyers do not offer to meet holders.

— is to I rial off. Quotations unchanged. Stock 120,000 hoxes, against 200,000 in 1857.

Freights.—Nothing doing; vessels leaving in ballast.

Exchanges on London, 15 a 15 is premium; New York, 4 is 4 is do. Fair demand.

Health of the city good, and of the bay improving.

Case of Don Miguel de Embil-His Committal to Prison Again Moved For-Death and Funeral of a Millionaire-Government About to Lay the Telegraph to Key West-The Brigs Nancy and Perkins-Murder and Arrest, &c. The fiscal (presecuting atterney) in the case of Don Mignel de Embil Las moved the Supreme Court that that gentleman

hould again be committed to prison, and, in consequence ral and the Real Audiencia, the motion has been negatived. Upon expressing surprise at this motion having party of great respectability-a "gentleman of the long laws of Spain, that a man who had been arrested for an offence and had been admitted to ball, could be again ar rested for the same offence and committed to prison, to await his trial, he replied, "We have nothing to do with laws here, the will of one man rules all and governs everything!" I have heard the opinion expressed if Don Justices of the Real Audiencia, he will probably be acquitted, yet I should not be willing to take his chance of this good fortune for half his great wealth.

The secret motives which have led to his arrest may Concha and Pon Ede. Fesser; the causes of this friendship are pretty well known to partica here. When Posser commenced to build the railroad to Motanase the Captain General, without any authority whatsoever, gave him permission to appropriate some of Embil's land, on which the latter was just forming a settlement. Under these circumstances Embil applied to the highest court—the Tribunal Supremo de Gracia y Jesticia. Without taking notice of these proceedings General Concha desired Fesser to go on with his road, and gave him further permission to take possession of a hill in the neighborhood belonging to the same property, and to take the earth and stones the referent, although Embil wanted these materials and was actually using them for an embankment on the sea shore, in front of his property. Embil protested against these robberies, and laid his claim before the local authorities, and made his representations to the Gobernator Fontico and to the Captain General. The former took no notice of this affair, probably by order of the latter, and so thus matter has remained in suspense for nearly a year. Jouring this time they have entirely destroyed the dwelling house, and levelled it to the ground. According to an appa assement they have taken 160,000 cable varas o building material, which would cost from \$1 to \$1 \text{My per year,—rot a single cent has been paid up to this moment Mr. de Embil laid his claim before the Real Andienois, which is a higher court. Thu, although he claimed no thing but his right, was considered a crime, and which deserved imprisonment.

In another district, where Embil ewns a large tract of

who want to realize large profits at the cost of Mr. deEmbil's property. The construction of the read is now
going on.
Another old crime which this gentieman has committed,
in their eyes, consists in having opposed a contribution
which was lad for the construction of ditches in the Calzada de Monte, and which was collected under execution.
Mr. de Embil heid that, according to the royal decree of
1863, no contributions could be levied without first recovering the sanction of the queen. No notice was taken of
this remoustrance. He then applied to the Audiencia; and the
law on this subject heing too clear, he got a decision in his
favor, and orders were given to return to him and to
others who had been forced to pay in the same way the
noneys paid for this contribution. A year has now
clapsed, but nothing has been paid. Although by this decision Mr. de Embil's right washecknowiedged, the hard
feelings against him remained and have not been forgotten.

Indermined to injure him, all kinds of falsehoods were
invented and brought forward at his last trial; but they
proved to be of such a nature that not even the officials
who were called upon to sustain the accusations—
amongst others Ordens, Flores, Opodaca, Au, nor those
of the prison—were willing to testify to anything but the
truth.

The Judge, although intimidated by the Ohigheet autho-

of the prison—were willing to testify to anything but the tratis.

The Judge, although intimidated by the "highest authority," liberated Mr. de Embil under bonds. At the time when the case came before the Audiencia the General suspended the two judges, Valero and Bueito, before they could give their opinion, and placed others in their stead who weeld suit his purpose better. This act he committed as president of the court.

The wealthy Den Jaians J. Alfonso died of heart disease on the 16th instant. He is understood to have left a fortune amounting to five millions of dollars. His funeral, on the evening of the 17th instant, was attended by a vasi concourse of our most respectable inhabitants. One hundred and twenty five private carriages followed his remains to the general cometery.

benefit will be derived from the telegraph to the people of this island.

Bon Barnon de Guelediaga, the charterer of the brig Nancy, having given ample security for the full value of her cargo, it has been delivered over to him.

From the fitthy condition of the brig C. Perkins, it has been found necessary to have her hauled up, her cargo discha god, the hoics in her bottom planked over, and the hoid, ac., theroughly cleaned. Tenders for the performance of the work, and for the money which it has been estimated the work will cost, to be supplied upon a bottomity bond upon her hull, have been advertised for.

Another cargo of bendes—nine hundred in number—has been landed again near Cardenss. The authorities managed to arrest one of the poor wretches—by way of sample. I suppose.

Fedreso & Co., of this city. Senor Artigunaga takes his place, and the firm now is Artigunaga, Pedreso & Co. Tho new firm is represented at Matanaza by the same gentlemen as was the former firm—Loe Senors R. E. Jenks and J. T. Schimper.

A retorious highwayman and robber called "The Astro-

P. E. Lefevre, sailed yesterday, at half-past twelve o'clock, for Southampton, Havre and Bremen, carrying an unusually large mail, \$447,467 70 in specie, 201 first cabin and 228 second cabin passengers-together, 429 passengers—the most numerous shipload with which any vented has ever sailed hence for Europe. On board are

Maira; the Henorable Thompson Campbell and family, of Philadelphia, Lieutenest Colonel Kiralry, of Constantino ple, and La Comtesse de Brinorhe, of Paris,

GROBER L. GARRIER was last evening nominated for the treembly, by the republicant of the First district of the